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CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE HEALTH

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

OF THE DISTRICT

1957



MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

1957 - 58.

Chairman:

Mr. Councillor A. Brooks.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Councillor J.M. Airey.

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley:

Councillor the Reverend T.E.Corrigan, S.J.

Bowland-with-Leagram:

Mr. Councillor H. Holden.

Chatburn:

Mr. Councillor J.G.Sharp. Mr. Councillor E.A.Parkinson.

Chipping:

Mr. Councillor R. Ellison.

Downham and Twiston:

Mr. Councillor J.R. Jackson.

Pendleton:

Mr. Councillor E. Holgate.

Whalley:

Mr. Councillor James Green M.B.E., J.P. Councillor Mrs. Mary Troop.

Wiswell and Little Mitton:

Mr. Councillor J.A. Pickup.

Worston and Mearley:

Mr. Councillor R.S.Crossley.



STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health

J.H.Fairweather, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector & Surveyor. H.Cockshutt, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspector. M.C.Dawson, A.R.S.H.

Clerk of Works.

R.Tripyear.

Chief Clerk

T.Scott.

Clerk

J.Ingham.



PART I.

- A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
- B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.
- C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

BY

J. H. FAIRWEATHER, M.D., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

PART II.

- A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
- B. SCAVENGING SERVICES.
- C. HOUSING
- D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

BY

H. COCKSHUTT, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A..

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

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Council Offices,
Church Brow,
Clitheroe.

June, 1958.

To:- The Chairman & Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Rural District Council of Clitheroe.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for 1957, which also includes the Annual Report of our Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Harold Cockshutt.

The Ministry have asked at times that the Medical Officer of Health should treat some subjects in more than statistical form, and in this report, the opportunity has been taken to review some of the work in more detail.

Thanking the Chairman, Members of the Council, and the officials for their unfailing courtesy and kindness at all times,

I have the honour to be, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,

J. H. FAIRWEATHER.

Medical Officer of Health.



PART I.

A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of the District 32,170 acres.

Population - Preliminary Census 1951.
Registrar General's estimate Mid 1957. 9,350

Number of inhabited dwellings - end of 1957
Number of vacant dwellings - end of 1957
Total number of dwellings - end of 1957
2,150

Rateable Value £87,600

Sum represented by a Penny Rate

The District is principally an agricultural one, with several small industries, though none of the centres of population depends entirely on any single industry.

£340.

rish	Inhabited Dwellings	Empty Houses	Total Dwellings	Dwell: Domestic		Business Premises	Other Bldgs		
ghton, Bailey I Chaigley	290	27	317	260	57	8	23	348	
vland-with- agram	38	2	40	10	30	1	2	43	
atburn	391	3	394	388	6	25	17	436	
ipping	266	4	270	199	71	17	31	318	
wnham	61	-	61	47	14	1	4	66	
ttle Mitton	10	3	13	7	6	1	-	14	
arley	8	-	8	2	6	-	-	8	-
ndleton	81	4	85	70	15	4	4	93	
ornley-with- eatley.	81	2	83	33	50	4	4	91	
iston	20	1	21	8	13	-	1	22	
alley	620	7	627	620	7	38	56	721	
swell	197	4	201	186	15	15	17	233	
rston	30	-	30	23	7	1	2	33	
	2093	57	2150	1853	297	115	161	2426	



VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.

Birth Rate per 1000 estimated population.

Legitimate Ille gitimate	M. 32	F. 56	Total 88
Total	32	56	88

Crude 9.4 Adjusted 11.6

<u>Year</u>	Clitheroe Ru: No. Registered	ral District Rate per 1000	England and Wales Rate per 1000
1957	88	9.4	16.1
1956 1955 1954 1953 1952	85 101 102 117 109	9.1 10.7 10.7 12.4 11.5	15.7 15.0 15.2 15.5 15.3
Average 5 years 1952 - 1956	_	10.9	15.3

It should be noted that although the birth rate is 9.4 compared with 16.1 for England and Wales generally, this is the crude birth rate, i.e. has not been adjusted according to age and sex distribution of population. The fact for instance that about 2,000 populate the Calderstones Mental Hospital, and are included in the population of the Clitheroe Rural District, makes the birth rate appear less than it would be if the Clitheroe Rural District had a more normal population, this however does not explain the fall in birth rate in this area from 10.7 in 1955 to 9.4 in 1957, but there is a rise from 9.1 per 1000 in 1956 to 9.4 per 1000 in 1957.

The post war peak birth rate for England and Wales was 20.5. After that there was a gradual decline, but the Ministry of Health state that a fairly stable level of natability has now been reached and that the level of the birth rate, which has apparently stabilised, is high enough for the replacement of the population - that is when the children now being born have grown up they will constitute the same number of adults of child bearing age as there are in the population at the present time.



Stillbirths.

Stillbirth Rate
per 1000 total (live and still)
births.

M. F. Total

2

Legitimate 1 1 2 Illegitimate - - -

Total 1 1 2

22.

Year.	Cli	theroe Rural I	England and Wales			
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 population.	
1957	2	22	0.34	22.4	0.37	
1956 1955 1954 1953 1952	2 4 2 - 1	23 38 19 - 9	0.35 0.44 0.22 - 0.10	23.0 23.2 23.5 22.5 22.7	0.37 0.35 0.34 0.35 0.35	
Average 5 years 1952 - 1956		17.8	0.22	22.9	0.35	

It will thus be seen that over the past 5 years the Still Birth Rate has been very low.

DEATHS.

Males. Females. Total.
58 53 111

Death Rate
per 1000 estimated population

Crude 11.9 Adjusted 11.6

Year.	Clith	eroe Rural	District	England and Wales.			
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000	Adjusted Death Rate	Rate per 1000			
1957	111	111 11.9 11.6		11.5			
1956 1955 1954 1953 1952	92 103 107 92 79	9.8 11.0 11.4 9.8 8.3	9.9 12.3 12.7 10.7 9.2	11.7 11.7 11.3 11.4 11.3			
Average 5 years 1952 - 1956		10.1	11.0	11.5			



It will be seen that, comparing the figure for the death rate of 11.9 per 1000 with the birth rate of 9.4 per 1000, there is an excess of deaths over births of 2.5 per 1000. Last year, excess of deaths over births in the district was 0.7 per 1000, so that there is a decline this of 1.8 per 1000. For England and Walss generally there was, as usual, an excess of births over deaths, the figure for 1957 being 4.6 per 1000.

Roughly speaking a child born now is likely to live 15 years longer than a child born in 1910. This advance would seem in part due to advance in public health measures and partly to the better conditions of life generally.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year.	М.	F.	Total.	Rate per 1000 Live Births.
Legitimate Illegitimate	2	3	5 -	<u>57.</u>
	-	Name and Address of the Address of the		
Total	2	3	5	
	-	-		

Year.	Clitheroe R No. Registered	ural District Rate per 1000 live births	England and Wales. Rate per 1000 live births
1957	5	5 7	23.0
1956 1955 1954 1953 1952	- - 3 2	- 30 17 -	23.8 24.9 25.4 26.8 27.6
Average 5 yea 1952 - 1956.	rs !	9.4	25.7

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Deaths under 4 weeks.	M.	F.	Total	Rate per 1000 Live Births
Legitimate Illegitimate	2	2	<u>4</u>	<u>45.</u>
<u> </u>	-		AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Total	2	2	4.	
	e to construct the	-	COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE	

Year.	Clitheroe	England and Wales.	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 live births	Rate per 1000 live births
1957	4-	45	16.5
1956 1955 1954 1953 1952	- - 2 2	- 20 17 -	16.9 17.3 17.7 17.7 18.3
Average 5 year 1952 - 1956		7.4	17.6



The Infant Mortality rate is generally regarded as a fairly reliable index as to the health of the people. Our average figure (1952-56) of 9.4 deaths to every 1,000 births compares very favourably with the average of 25.7 for England and Wales generally but when we remember that this figure was not 25.7 but 55.3 in the period average 1936 - 40 we see there have been great advances in the care of infants even since 1936 - 40. The care of health visitors, the provision of cheap milk and free vitamins and immunisation schemes doubtless all have a part to play in this.

In 1956 there were no deaths in the district of infants under one year of age. In 1957 we had 5 such deaths, but 4 of these were under one month. Two were due to prematurity, one to cerebral haemorrhage, and two to congenital malformations.

Although, as stated, great success has attended the campaign to reduce deaths in the first year of life, nothing like this success has attended efforts to reduce the death rate in the first month of life (Neo-Natal Death Rate), and the Still Birth Rate. However this hard core is being tackled with increasing effort and there is some little improvement being shown.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

No. of deaths registered.

Rate per 1000 total births.

Nil.

Nil.

Year.	Clithero	England and Wales.	
	No. Registered	Rate per 1000 total births	Rate per 1000 total births.
1957	Nil Nil		0.47
1956 1955 1954 1953 1952	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.56 0.64 0.69 0.76 0.72
Average 5 years 1952 - 1956 Nil		Nil	0.67



CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	_
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	_	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	_	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	3	8
Leukamia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	11	18
Coronary disease, angina	5	5	10
Hypertension with heart disease	1	3	4
Other heart disease	9	5	14
Other circulatory diseases	2	1	3
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	4	7	11
Bronchitis	3	-	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	6	16
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	-2	1	3
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
1	-	-	
All causes	58	53	111



There were 111 deaths in 1957 compared with 92 in 1956.

In 1957 twelve deaths were reported as due to cancer in its various forms, as against 18 deaths the year before from that affection.

In 1957 49 deaths were attributable to diseases of the heart and arteries in its various forms including cerebro-vascular accidents (strokes). The corresponding figure for 1956 was 47.

Regarding General Death Rate for England and Wales, Sir John Charles, Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health in his Annual Report for 1956, says that the death rate for England and Wales has remained stationary at 11.7 per 1,000 for some time now, and is not likely to alter much.

Owing to better economic and housing conditions, advances in medical treatment, and increased welfare services, people are living longer.

The greatest toll of life is now taken by the degenerative diseases, as would be expected in a nation where the expectation of life at birth is now 73 years for females, and 67 years for males - as contrasted with 40 for males, and 42 for females in 1850.

It is now stressed that people are not only living longer, but are fit to work longer, and work makes for longer living, and increased happiness. Sir John Charles continues in his report - "The majority of elderly persons can earn their livelihood until they are well over 65, and a good proportion of those over 70 are still capable of useful work".

He adds, also, that it is a recognised fact that unless people become so frail or senile as to need the type of care which only an institution can provide, they do best at home.



B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The Lancashire County Council, as the Health Authority maintains a comprehensive range of Services - including Ante-Natal clinics, Child Welfare clinics and School Medical services - Medical and Dental. There is provision for Child Guidance.

General Hospital Services are provided by the Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston and Burnley. There is also access, where required, to Marchester, Liverpool and other Hospitals.

Provision is made for Maternity Cases at Bramley Meade, Whalley, Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary. Should it be more convenient, rural district patients are at liberty to attend the Child Welfare Clinic at Clitheroe and the class for Relaxation and Exercises for Expectant Mothers both held weekly, also the monthly Ante-Natal Clinic. All these clinics were transferred to Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe in 1955, and in 1956 those Rural District patients who attend the Clitheroe Clinic expressed appreciation of the transfer to the new premises which has obviated the need to climb the hill and push the pram to the former premises at Clitheroe Castle. Chatburn and district patients are catered for at Chatburn Institute on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, Whalley and district at the Methodist School on Monday afternoons, Chipping and district at the Village Hall on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic at Bramley Meade Maternity Hospital, Whalley. This is conducted by a Consulting Obstetrician from the Blackburn Group of Hospitals and is held twice a month. There is also an Ante-Natal clinic at Sharoe Green Hospital.

Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn is available for Infectious Diseases cases.

The Ambulance Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary and Preston Royal Infirmary. These laboratory facilities are also used by the General Practitioners of the area. The doctors of the district appreciate the fact that the authorities of the Blackburn, Accrington and Burnley hospitals have granted them open and direct access to the X-ray departments of their hospitals.

There is a Pathological Clinic at Clitheroe Hospital as a sub-laboratory of Blackburn Royal Infirmary. This is conducted by Dr. Spink and his colleague Pathologists to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals. Bacteriological, Pathological, Chemical and Blood examinations are undertaken and local doctors are at liberty to refer Rural District Patients there for any necessary tests thus saving reference to more distant hospital centres. The extensive service now provided is much appreciated. The pathologists attend every Wednesday morning at 9 a.m. and if the patients are unfit to attend at the laboratory, the pathologist visits them at their own home on request from their doctor.

Physiotherapy Centre, Clitheroe This centre was opened in March, 1954 under the auspices of the Trustees of the Clitheroe Nursing Association with considerable support from the Trustees of the Whalley and District Nursing Association and the Ribblesdale District Nursing Association. It is available to any patients in the Rural District requiring treatment. It is not a part of the National Health Service and so a small charge has to be made for treatment. The centre is in charge of a Trained Physiotheropist and Assistant and provides for the usual treatments -massage, remedial exercises, diothermy, infra-red and sun-ray &c. Cases are referred by their own doctor and again it is helpful that patients need not travel to distant hospital centres for treatment and that doctors can provide continuity of treatment, and they appreciate open access to a centre providing this type of treatment.

A domiciliary physiotherapy service would be of benefit for bed-fast and housebound patients in this scattered area, but shortage of staff and money appears to exclude such a development at present.

An Old People's Club was opened in Lowergate, Clitheroe in October, 1954 and a few old people in the eastern portion of the district make use of this social centre.



. PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of notifiable Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, shown in the following table.

	T				~							1
seases.	Total Cases Notified											
	Total											Total Deaths
	all ages.	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Un- known	Death
arlet Fever	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	
ooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	
ute liomyelitis- aralytic			_	_		_	_		_	_	_	
on-paralytic	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	
asles	154	3	5	11	15	17	87	10	1	1	4	
phtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	
sentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	
ningococcal nfection	1	-	-	_	-	1	-	_	_	_	-	
nthalmia conatorum	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	
		0-	5	-	15-	4	.5-	65 a		Age inknown		
te pneumonia prim. and infl.) 15	_		1	8		3	3		_		
llpox	-	_		-			-	_		_		••••
te ephalitis- fective	-	.		-	<u>-</u>					_		
st-infective	-	-		-	-		-	-		-		
eric or hoid fever	-	-		-	-		-	_		-		
atyphoid ers	-	_	-	-	· -		-	-		-		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
sipelas	3	-	-	-	1		2	-		da .		••••••
d Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		_		
rperal Pyrexia	4	-	-		4		-	_		-		

Of the above cases, the following notifications were in respect of inmates Calderstones Institution.

Pneumonia - 15. Erysipelas - 3.

The four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred at Bramley Meade Maternity Home.



The total cases notified shows an increase of 93 on the previous year. There were increases in cases of measles, namely 154 cases as against 39 in 1956, and pneumonia, 15 cases as against 3 in 1956, and erysipelas 3 cases as against 1 in 1956. No cases of whooping cough occurred as against 35 in 1956.

It is gratifying to find that no cases of scarlet fever were sufficiently severe as to require hospitalisation. This disease, often so severe and dreaded fifty years ago, has now become so mild as to rarely cause anxiety.

For the minth year in succession no case of diphtheria has been reported, this represents a great triumph for the discoverers of immunisation.

The fever hospitals of this country were originally built large enough to accommodate cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. It is gratifying that they are needed less and less in this connection and that their beds are available for other purposes.

There is a tendency for parents to neglect to have their children immunised because they are too young to have seen diphtheria and its ravages. But if people go slack in these matters the scourge will return. The price of freedom is constant vigilance. Fortunately the parents in this district are very co-operative and now immunisation against whooping cough is so often given at the same time, and often against tetamus (lock-jaw) as well, it is likely that the good response will be continued.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis was offered to appropriate groups of children by the County Council and it is gratifying to report that there was a very good acceptance rate by parents. This was in part due I think to the severe epidemic of poliomyelitis which occurred in a neighbouring district in November and December, 1956. This alerted parents to the danger of the disease.



The following table gives the comparative incidence of infectious disease during the past five years.

Diseases,	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	Average 1952/56.
Smallpox	_	-	-	_	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	8	2	29	17	26	16.4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	_	-	-	-	_	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Measles	154	39	65	30	63	22	43.8
Whooping Cough	-	35	4	30	16	12	19.4
Acute Pneumonia	15	3	6	12	7	16	8.8
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	-	1	2	. 3	2.0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	1	-	•4
Acute Encephalitis lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	9	1	9	69	17.6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	1	1	1	3	2	1.6
Malaria	-	-	-			-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	2	-	.6
Other diseases	1	1	-	-	-		•2
Totals	185	91	89	104	120	151	111.0



Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the age group incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and the deaths from the disease during 1957.

	New Cases				Deaths			
Age Periods	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years 0-								
1-							••••	
2-								
5-								
10-								
15-	2							
20-	1							
25-	1	1			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		••••••••••	•••••
35-								
45-	1				,		4	•••••••
55-							•••••	•••••
65-								
75 & upwards								
Totals	5_6				-			

The figures of five Respiratory and no Non-respiratory new cases compare with eight and two notified in 1956.

Cases on the Tuberculosis Register at December 31st, 1957.

Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.			Totals.			
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F	Total
18	11	29	6	3	9_	24	14	38

These figures show an increase of 3 Respiratory and a decrease of 6 Mon-respiratory. Of the 6 pulmonary cases, 2 were from a local institution.

All the cases are followed up by the local chest clinics and all known close contacts traced and screened and appropriate preventive measures taken.

Regarding the deaths from Tuberculosis (as distinct from notification of new cases of the disease) in 1957 there were no deaths from respiratory or non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The following table gives comparative figures of death rates from Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Rural District, the Administrative County of Lancashire, and England and Wales for the years 1952 - 1957. As will be seen from the table our average figure (death rate per 1000 population) for the last five years is 0.21 compared with 0.17 for the Administrative County and 0.19 for England and Wales generally.

	Death Ratte per 1000 population						
Year.	Clitheroe R.D.C.	Lancashire.	England & Wales.				
1952	nil	0.20	0.24				
1953	0.21	0.18	0.20				
1954	0.21	0.14	0.16				
1955	0.43	0.15	0.25				
1956	0.21	0.11	0.11				
Average 5 years 1952 - 1956	0.21	0.17	0.19				
1957	nil	n.k.	0.09				

Mass Radiography Survey 14/5/56 to 13/7/56.

This report only became available in February 1958 and the following interesting details relate to Clitheroe Rural District:-

This was the second mobile X-ray survey carried out in Clitheroe and District, the first being in 1951.

Clitheroe and District, due to its combination of urban and rural communities, containing a cross-section of almost every Northern Industry except coal mining, was chosen for an attempt at a saturation survey. This decision was influenced by the excellent co-operation from the Municipal Borough and Rural District Councils and staffs, the local press, cinema managers, shopkeepers, employers and managements and the trustees of Wesley Methodist School, to mention but a few.

It is most vital in a saturation survey that a spirited and willing co-operation of all concerned must be established and in this survey it reached unprecedented heights.

The following are the details of the Unit's work in the area:-

Site	Dates	Number of		
litheroe Grammar School nd Ribblesdale Secondary odern School, Clitheroe.	14.5.56 to 16.5.56	Males	Females	Total
ibblesdale Cement Co. Ltd. Clitheroe.	17.5.56 to 18.5.56	3,295	3,775	7,070
esley Methodist School, Clitheroe.	28.5.56 to 29.6.56			
tonebridge Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Chatburn.	2.7.56 & 6.7.56	224	260	484
alico Printers Assocn., Ltd., Barrow.	3.7.56	73	145	218
o-operative Cafe, Whalley	4.7.56 (Aftermoon only)			
.Longworth & Sons, Ltd., Whalley.	4.7.56 (Morning only)	184	342	526
elderstones Hospital, Thalley.	10.7.56 to 13.7.56	1,373	716	2,089
		5,149	5,238	10,387



All the 97 firms employing ten persons or more in Clitheroe and District were circulated and none failed to co-operate. Schoolchildren of 12 years and over were included in the survey.

To assist in encouraging employers to send their employees, the Clitheroe Municipal Borough and Rural District Councils very kindly made grants to pay for the transport from factory to Unit.

A letter from the department was distributed by the school children of the Ribblesdale Secondary Modern School to each household in Clitheroe and District. Every shop, public-house and club in the area displayed either a general Mass Radiography Poster or posters giving times and places of the Open Sessions. 10,000 bookmarks were distributed through the Public Libraries and the cinemas exhibited the special Mass Radiography Film "X-Ray Inspector" for a week, following with continuous showing of a short publicity film during the survey.

All General Medical Practitioners were invited to send their patients and they co-operated very well indeed.

CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT REPORT.

COMMENTS:-

The total response of 1,228 (excluding Calderstones Mental Hospital) represents a 71% increase on the 1951 figures of 718. The response of 850 approximately from the Factories/Offices group, which is 65% of a possible 1,300 persons employed, is about the regional average. The response of 400 approximately from General Public was excellent.

The population of Clitheroe Rural District covered by the No.1 Mass Radiography Unit is 6,178. If the population of Calderstones Mental Hospital is deducted, approximately 2,800, a figure of 3,378 remains. We deduct from this figure a quarter for children under 15 and old people (all schoolchildren having been x-rayed in Clitheroe M.B.) leaving 2,550 approximately, of whom 48.2% were x-rayed. This response from a rural community is very good indeed.

The Clitheroe Rural District survey revealed 1 case of active tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment and 2 cases requiring occasional supervision, illustrating the value of these visits to rural areas. Also 1 case of active tuberculosis and 2 cases requiring occasional supervision, were discovered at Calderstones Mental Hospital.

Separate statistics are enclosed for Chatburn, Barrow, Whalley and Calderstones Mental Hospital.

SUMMARY.

The high percentage response during the Clitheroe Survey may be attributed to adequate planning and liberal time being allocated for preliminary work before the survey commenced. The survey was carried out within the normal framework of the Unit's activities with no additional costs or funds and no extra staff.

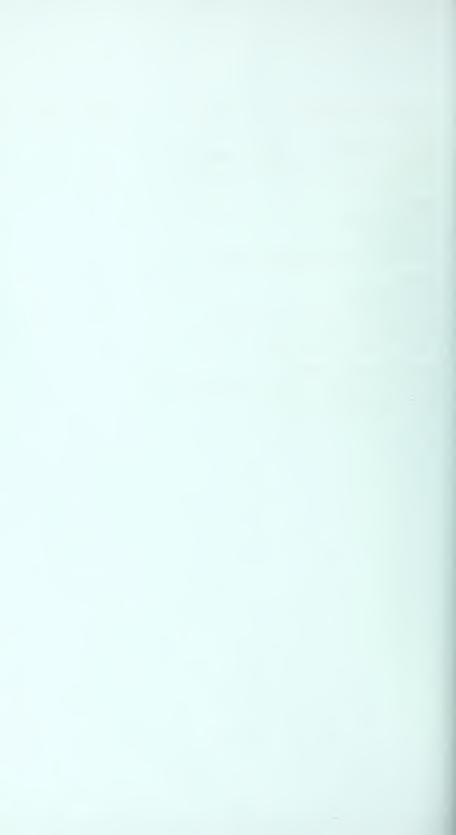
The thanks of the Unit are extended to everyone who helped to make the Clitheroe and District Survey an unequalled success.

STATISTICS FOR CLITHEROE RURAL DISTRICT.

NUMBER EXAMINED:-			MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
2.7.56. 3.7.56 4.7.56 0.7.56. to 13.7.56.	CHATBURN BARROW WHALLEY CALDERSTONES MENTA	AL HOSPITAL	224 73 184	260 145 342 716	484 218 526 2,089	
			1,854	1,463	3,317	



ABNORMALITIES DISCOVERED:-	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
CHATBURN Healed Tuberculosis Tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision Osteoma Secondary Neoplasm	- - 1 1	1 1 -	1 1 1
BARROW Pericardial Cyst Retrosternal Thyroid Bronchial Cyst Pneumonitis Tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment	- - 1 1	1 1 1 -	1 1 1 1
WHALLEY Healed Tuberculosis Pulmonary Fibrosis Suspected Tuberculosis not yet confirmed Pulmonary Cyst Tuberculosis requiring occasional supervicion Failed to attend for large film	- - - 1	1 1 1 1 -	1 1 1 1 1
CALDERSTONES MENTAL HOSPITAL Tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision (Staff) Tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment (Patient) Healed Tuberculosis (Patients) Tracheo Bronchial Cyst (Patient)	2 1 7 1	- - 5 -	2 1 12 1



PART II.

A. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Water purchased from other Authorities and moorland springs provide the bulk of the water used in the area and the water is distributed throughout the district in mains either in public or private ownership.

Details of supplies to the various parishes are as follows:-

Aighton, Bailey & Chaigley.

Council's mains supplying water obtained in bulk from Blackburn Corporation, treated at headworks by chlorination and addition of lime, and passed through pressure filters at point of take off from Blackburn Aqueduct. The supply is rapidly and heavily affected by rainfall on the gathering grounds and the quantity of sediment is often such as to necessitate almost constant attention to the pressure filters.

To provide a better water supply at such periods and to reduce the load on the filters a Closed Pressure Settling Tank was installed during the latter part of the year. Although the tank has not been in a sufficient time to prove its efficiency, it would appear to have at least partly solved a long outstanding problem.

Stonyhurst College provides its own supply, which is filtered but not chlorinated, to the various college buildings and estate farms and properties. Woodfields hamlet is also supplied from the College reservoir.

Supplies to numbers of properties in this parish are also made available by Preston and Blackburn Corporations, Preston Rural District Council, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and private and estate supplies.

Bowland-with-Leagram.

Three farms take a supply from the Council(obtained in bulk from the Fylde Water Board) and three houses are supplied from Saddle. Three farms take a supply from Preston Corporation mains, and the few remaining depend upon individual spring supplies.

Chatburn.

Council's mains supply untreated water obtained in bulk from the privately owned supply of Lord Clitheroe. The source of the supply is a number of springs on Downham Moor, which supply various farms and feed via a 4" dia. cast iron main into a Service Tank of 12,000 gallons capacity at a level of 630 feet 0.D.

From the tank a 6" main feeds Downham Village reducing after the village to a 4" to Chatburn, the supply being metered near the Chatburn boundary. 3" dia. branch mains distribute the supply within the Chatburn Village.

The average daily consumption of Chatburn village is approximately 50,000 gallons per day, more than four times the capacity of the storage tank.

In view of the lack of storage facilities, and also that only a 12 month agreement exists concerning the water supply, the Council's Consulting Engineer prepared a scheme, which provides for taking a supply from Clitheroe Borough. This scheme now awaits the Ministry's consent.

Chipping.

Chipping is supplied with spring water from land in the ownership of the Earl of Derby, and collected into the 60,000 gallon capacity covered reservoir at Saddle. On leaving the reservoir the water is chlorinated, and the new and old mains feed the Chipping and Thornley villages. Many farms and outlying properties have now been connected to the new supply.



Water from Saddle Reservoir is pumped by means of the pumping station at Arbour Lane to Woodstraw Reservoir which feeds the Thornley area. A connection is made at the Arbour Lane pump house to the Fylde Water Board's main to enable an emergency supply to be pumped up to Woodstraw should the occasion arise.

To encourage owners in the Chipping and Thornley areas to connect to the mains supply, the Council decided to make free connections to their mains and to lay the communication pipe at their expense until July, 1958. The response has been very encouraging, thirty-three properties having been connected during the year.

Downham.

Mains supply in the ownership of Lord Clitheroe.

Little Mitton.

No centred community in this parish. Properties have private supplies or obtain supplies from Blackburn and Clitheroe Corporation mains.

Mearley.

Scattered properties with private or estate spring supplies.

Pendleton.

Pendleton Village is supplied from an untreated private supply in the ownership of the Huntroyde Estate. Sections of the village experience poor pressures and intermittent supply during peak draw periods, and it is possible that conditions may deteriorate as conversion of Pail Closets to Water Closets and installation of baths etc. proceed.

Standen Hall and several other properties are supplied from the private supply of the Standen Estate.

The Barraclough area of Pendleton along the main Clitheroe/Whalley Road is supplied from the Council's main taking water from Whalley. This area was very difficult to keep supplied with a good pressure of water at peak periods. In times of shortage of water they had always been the first to be without water and to receive intermittent supplies. The construction of the new reservoir at Whalley has remedied the shortage in this area and they have now a trouble free water supply.

Thornley-with-Wheatley.

Water received from Chipping's Saddle Reservoir is pumped up by means of the pumping station at Arbour Lane to Woodstraw covered reservoir, capacity 150,000 gallons.

The Thornley area is then supplied by gravity feed from this high level reservoir.

A pumping station at Birks Brow, Thornley pumps up water to a water tower, capacity 60,00% gallons, to supply the Hill Top area of Thornley.

Twiston.

Mains supply in the ownership of Lord Clitheroe with some outlying properties depending upon individual supplies.

Whalley and Barrow.

During the year the construction of a 250,000 gallon covered reservoir, situated between the existing Whalley and Wiswell reservoirs, was completed, and the temporary connection made to the Haweswater supply the previous year was discomnected and laid underground to the new reservoir. Thus ensuring that after many years of experiencing an unsatisfactory water supply especially during a dry period. Whalley and Barrow have now a plentyful supply of good water from Haweswater.



Wiswell.

Wiswell village has a piped supply from mains and a reservoir holding one million gallons, in the Council's ownership. The supply is subject to pressure filtration.

Worston.

Council's mains supply water obtained from Lord Clitheroe.

Conclusions.

Though the early part of the year was dry, no area of the Council's District experienced a shortage of water and no water restrictions were imposed during the year.

In several villages, particularly Wiswell, the water mains require to be scraped and relined; complaints having been received of lack of pressure at peak draw periods. Apart from these few complaints the Council can justly claim to have provided a satisfactory, pure, and plentyful supply of water for their District.

The following table gives details of properties supplied with water from Public Mains.

Dwellings			Oth	er Buildings		Totals		
Parish	No.	With Public water supply	No.	With Public water supply		Supplies from Public mains		
Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley	317	141	31	5	348	146		
Bowland-with- Leagram.	40	2	3	-	43	2		
Chatburn	394	381	42	13	436	394		
Chipping	270	248	48	15	318	263		
Downham	61	-	5	-	66	-		
Little Mitton	13	-	1	-	14			
Mearley	8	-	-	-	8	-		
Pendleton	85	25	8	1	93	26		
Thornley-with- Wheatley	83	49	8	4	91	53		
Twiston	21	-	1	-	22	-		
Whalley	627	529	94	40	721	569		
Wiswell	201	187	32	10	253	197		
Worston	30	20	3	1	33	21		
Totals.	2150	1582	276	89	2426	1671		

Of the above supplies 255 are by meter measurement.

The following additional supplies were given during the year.

New Buildings	- Private Houses Other premises or works (by meter)	10
Existing properties	- Dwellings Other premises (by meter)	33 1



Of the 568 dwellings not supplied from Public Mains, a large proportion obtains water from large private supplies, viz. Downham Estates (Downham and Twiston), Huntroyde Estate (Pendleton), Stonyhurst College (Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley), the remainder depends upon individual ans small joint supplies.

Sampling.

During the year, the following water sumples were submitted for examination, with the results as shown.

None of the water supplies show liability to plumbo solvent action.

	Chemical.			Ва	Bacteriological.			
Source.	No. taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	No. taken	Satisfactory	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory	
Public Supplies. Wiswell F. Wiswell Chipping	1	1		5 2 4	5 1 4	1		
Public Supplies taken in bulk from other Authorities Hurst Green F.C. Chatburn Whalley F.C. Whalley	1 1	1 1		8 10 5	· 8 8 5	1	1	
Private Supplies Stonyhurst F. Downham Whalley Pendleton Worston Individual Private Supplies Nil.				2 1 3 1	2 1 3 1			
	5	5	-	45	42	2	1	

- F. indicates water subjected to Filtration treatment.
- C. indicates water subjected to Chlorination treatment.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE & CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During 1957 work commenced on the re-construction and modermisation of the Whalley Sewage Disposal Works. This work entails the enlarging and modermisation of the existing works at Whalley; the abandoning of the Calderstones Works, with arrangements for treating the effluent from Calderstones at Whalley; the connecting of the Lamb Roe area to the Whalley Sewage System; and the abandoning of the Septic Tank for Lamb Roe which has for many years been causing a nuisance and pollution.

The completion of these works will result in the Council having in post war years completed, with the exception of Worston, a programme to be quite proud of.

They have provided a new Sewage Disposal Works and sewers for the village of Hurst Green and Stonyhurst; a new Sewage Disposal Works and Sewers for the village of Chipping; provided a new sewerage system for the village of Downham, with enlargement of the works at Chatburn to receive the extra flow from Downham; and a new sewerage system for the village of Pendleton, which is connected to the Clitheroe Borough Sewerage Disposal Works.



In all these villages with the exception of Pendleton almost all the properties within a reasonable distance from the sewer have converted to $\mathbb{W}.C$'s. The response in the village of Pendleton has been disappointing.

The Council pay a grant of £15 or 50%, whichever be the less, towards the cost of conversion.

Worston is now the one remaining village in the District without a main sewerage system. A scheme was prepared, but did not receive Ministerial approval owing to the high cost. Owners of properties not within a reasonable distance of the sewer are encouraged to provide septic tank accommodation for the reception of their foul effluent. The Council's grant also applies to these conversions.

During 1957 the following closet conversions were carried out:-

Privy closets to fresh water closets 3
Privy closets to pail closets 2
Pail closets to fresh water closets 6
Waste water closets to fresh water closets. 5

The following are details of closet accommodation at the end of the year.

Water Carriage System.			Conservancy System			
Public Sewers Septic Tanks Fresh Waste Water Closets. Closets.		Pail Closets serviced by Council.	Pails, Privies, etc. not serviced by Council.			
1415	242	145	145	203		
1802			31	<u>*</u> 8_		
2150						

These figures indicate that of the 2150 dwellings in the district 1802 have a water carriage system and that 1657 are connected to public sewers.

CHIPPING DAIRY.

During the year work was completed on the construction of an ejector, storage tanks, and pipe lines necessary, to enable the effluent (mostly trade waste) from Chipping Dairy to be discharged into the Chipping Sewage Disposal Works. The dairy manufactures cheese, and quite an amount of trade waste is required to be disposed of. This waste has for quite a number of years caused pollution of the Chipping Brook.

WOLFEN MILL DAIRY, CHIPPING.

Work was completed on the construction of a septic tank to treat the effluent from the cheese factory at Wolfen Mill. This effluent has previously been discharged into Chipping Brook, and preliminary treatment will reduce the serious pollution.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Gradual prevention of foul matters entering dykes and streams in the area is taking place chiefly by eliminating sink wastes entering directly into streams, and connecting them to sewers or septic tanks.

The reconstruction of Whalley Sewage Disposal Works will substantially reduce pollution of the Calder.

SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Shops were inspected on behalf of the Lancashire Council for which the Council receive $2/6\mathrm{d}$ per visit.

The chief purpose of these visits is to check that the requirements for young persons is complied with, but advantage is taken of the visit to include a check on the cleanliness of the shop and compliance to the Food Hygiene Regulations.

(5)



FACTORIES.

All factories which require a Certificate under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937 for Means of Escape in Case of Fire were visited and inspected. The necessary Certificates will be issued on completion of the works specified after the inspection. The delay in carrying out the required works resulted in only one certificate being issued during 1957.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	-/-			
Premises	Number on	N	umber of	
	Register.	Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	1	_	_	_
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	37	13	2	
(iii)Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	10	20	_	_
Total	48	33	2	_

Cases in which defects were found

D					1
Particulars			which	Number of	
	Found	Remedied	ects were four		cases in which pros-
	1 Cana	remedied			ecutions
			To H.M.		were insti-
			Inspector	Inspector	tuted.
Want of cleanliness	-		_		
				_	
Unreasonable temperature			ł		1
Inadequate ventilation	-	_		gua.	_
Ineffective drainage of					
floors.	-		_	_	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	-			-	_
(b) unsuitable or					
defective (c) not separate for				-	
sexes	-	-	_	_	_
Other offences against					
the Act (not including					
offences relating to					
Outwork).	2	2	_		-
Total	2	2	-		ma



CAMPING SITES, TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Six licences were renewed during the year for individual caravans for occasional and week-end dwellings. There are quite a number of hutments in the area which are not licensed. These huts have, in most cases, been in the area for 20 years or more.

The district is well used by occasional week-end campers, but no complaints were received regarding any damage or nuisance caused, which reflects well on the campers' behaviour.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

There are eight works chimneys in the district only one of which gave cause for complaint. This particular chimney discharges effluvia from a cupola blast furnace and complaints were received regarding the emission of fumes and grit. Following consultation with the management the emission of fumes was greatly minimised by reducing the amount of oily machine scrap used. A standard spark and grit arrester is fitted to the furnace. No further complaints have been received.

Complaints were received, particularly during the early part of the year, from residents in Chatburn about the amount of dust being blown over their property from the stone crushing works. This nuisance has existed for many years and despite the fixing of a battery of cyclone dust arrestors some few years ago the nuisance still exists.

The assistance of H.M. Alkali Inspector was requested to advise on the best practical means possible to reduce the dust and a visit to the works with the Inspector and the Medical Officer of Health resulted in the Company agreeing to install a wet de-dusting system on one of the processing plants in an endeavour to reduce the amount being deposited over Chatburn.

H.M. Alkali Inspector has agreed to make further joint visits and though the fixing of the wet de-dusting plant is still awaited it is hoped some reduction of the nuisance will be achieved.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

Only one case of vermin infestation occurred during the year.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease is now only carried out on request, there being only four cases during the year.

SCHOOLS.

There are fifteen schools in the district, including three at Stonyhurst College.

All the schools in the area are now provided with water closets with connections either to the sewer or septic tank.

A gradual improvement has taken place in the washing facilities for schools, but there is still room for improvement; it being essential that sanitary facilities be as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided into forming good habits.

By arrangement with the Education Authority the preparation of specifications and submitting of tenders for works costing under £300 is undertaken by the Department together with the inspection of the work whilst in progress and on completion.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

One chair works in the district is registered in accordance with the provisions $\dot{\alpha} \mathbf{f}$ the act.



RODENT CONTROL.

The Council employs a full time Rodent Operative for inspection and treatment works.

Properties and land in the district are continually investigated for infestation. Infested dwellinghouses are treated free, and business premises treated on repayment at the request of the owner or occupier.

Public sewers were test baited and treated twice during the year in accordance with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food requirements. Sewage Disposal Works and tips were regularly treated as they form the principal reservoir of infestation in the district.

FETROL LICENCES.

There are thirty-four petrol stores licensed, twelve of which are petrol filling stations.

During the year three applications for petrol filling stations in the area were refused on Planning grounds. Appeals were heard in each case and the Minister supported the Council each time.

INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

No.	$\circ f$	premises	s visited 2	2118
No.	$\circ f$	defects	or nuisances discovered	389
No.	of	defects	or nuisances abated	340
No.	of	notices	served - informal	365
No.	$\circ f$	notices	served - formal.	3

	Visits.
Infecious Diseases	13
Disinfections	4
Sewers and Sewage Disposal Works	198
Drainage Works etc.	183
Refuse collections and disposal	190
Water supplies	379
Schools	40
Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning	216
Building Inspections	259
Housing Sites	167
Council Houses re. repairs	534
Tents, Vans, Sheds.	5
Food preparing premises, provision shops etc.	124
Dairies.	22
Slaughterhouses	774

B. SCAVENGING SERVICES.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The Council operate two Karrier Bantam Refuse Collecting Vehicles for the collection of refuse and nightsoil.

Collection of nightsoil is carried out weekly from 145 properties throughout the whole of the district. The collection is completed in two days each week, the nightsoil being disposed of at the Council's Sewage Disposal Works.

In an effort to reduce the number of pail closets the Council makes a grant available towards the cost of conversion to W.C's. with connections to the sewer where possible or otherwise septic tanks. The grant is half the cost with a maximum of £15.

All refuse bins are emptied every two weeks. An additional service of emptying refuse from Hotels and Cafes once a week is undertaken. The scheme operates very successfully and time is available to allow the men to maintain the refuse tips, where partial controlled tipping is carried out, in good order.

The tips are situated at Hurst Green, Whalley, Chatburn and Chipping.



LITTER.

Publicity material obtained from the Central Office of Information was distributed and displayed throughout the district in an effort to make the public litter conscious.

Extra litter baskets were purchased and placed in the villages where the need is greatest.

The litter baskets are emptied together with the normal refuse collection service.

C. HOUSING.

During 1957 a review of the 96 Class 4 and 5 houses within the District took place. All owners of the Class 4 and 5 properties were written to in the early part of the year and the resurvey of the position was completed in December. The position at the year end being:-

Houses

51 no progress has been made.

are being demolished

- owners have agreed demolition when empty
- have been incorporated with next door

are now being improved

- 7 have been improved
- owners agreed to renovate have carried out some repairs
- 3 Demolition Orders made
- have been demolished or closed

96

The summary shows that some progress has been made with 45 houses, but no progress has been made with 51. The owners of these houses are now being pressed to carry out their obligations and at the same time their attention called to the provision of the Housing Act whereby the Council may make a grant towards the improvement of houses.

The Council's policy to carry out Operation Rescue rather than the condemnation of country cottages makes housing inspection work much more interesting for the inspector in that many discussions take place on how property can best be improved, each and every house having different problems. There is some satisfaction in having rescued a house from being pulled down, and providing good accommodation for many years to come.

After many years standstill in the repair and improvement of property there has been a tendency during 1957 to renovate reasonably good houses throughout the district. The Rent Act may have been the cause for the work being done.

Three Demolition Orders were served during the year. The properties involved were:-

No.1. Turner Fold, Chaigley No.2. Turner Fold, Chaigley

Lower Greystoneley, Bowland-with-Leagram.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - HOUSING ACTS, 1949 - 54.

Since the implication of Section 20, Housing Acts 1949 - 54, 25 applications for improvement grants have so far been approved. Many more enquiries have been received during that period. 3 improvement grants were made in 1954, 8 in 1955, 5 in 1956, and 9 in 1957.

The policy of the Council is to encourage applications from owners of Class IV and V properties, capable of repair and improvement, to improve the property by means of an improvement grant. The majority of applications so far received have been for owner/occupied houses.

The Council makes a 50% grant towards the improvement of all Class IV and V properties and for conversion of other buildings into houses, a 25% grant being made in suitable cases to Class III properties.



COUNCIL PROPERTIES.

The following is a list of Council owned dwellings. No further building of Council houses is at present contemplated, there being only a moderate list of Housing applications.

Whalley - Stocks Avenue	10 - 3 bedroom (pre 1939)
Whalley - Green Park Whalley - Woodfield View	2 - 3 " (Airey type)
Whalley - Manor Road Chatburn - Ribble Lane	48 - 3 "
Chatburn - Ribble Lane Chipping - Kirklands	32 - 3 "
Hurst Green - Bilsberry Cottages Barrow - Trafford Gardens	18 - 3 " 1 - 4 " (one double house)
Barrow - Trafford Gardens Barrow - Trafford Gardens	9 - 3 " 4 - 2 "
Barrow - Old Row	4 - 2 " (purchased and re-conditioned)
	143 - 3 bedroom houses
	10 - 2 bedroom houses
	1 - 4 bedroom house

The work of investigating complaints is undertaken by the two Public Health Inspectors and also the ordering of necessary works required and its supervision whilst in progress.

(i) by the local authority - - - (ii) by other local authorities - - - (iii) by other bodies or persons 10 -

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

Houses Flats

Statistics.

1.	Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:-						
	(1) (a) Total no. of dwellinghouses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 80 (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 132						
	(2) Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:- (a) Number found during the year 13 (b) Number (or estimated no.) at end of year 51						
	(3) No. of dwellinghouses found during the year respects reasonably fit for human habitatio being rendered fit.			45			
2.	Houses Demolished:-	Houses	Displ				
	In Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954):	Demolished	during Persons	Year Families			
	(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	-	-			
	(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	_	_	_			
	(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 27, Housing Act, 1936	_	_	_			
	Not in Clearance Areas:						
	(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936.	4	- man	-			
3.	Unfit Houses Closed:-	Number					
	(1) Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Sections 10(1) and 11(2), Local Govt. (Misc. Prov.) Act, 1953. (2) Under Sections 3(1) and 3(2), Housing	-	_	_			
	Act, 1949 (3) Parts of buildings closed under Section						
	12, Housing Act, 1936.						
	(10)						



4.	Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:-	By Owner	By Local Authority
	(1) After informal action by local authority (2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts (b) Housing Act, 1936	20	_
	(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	-	-
	(b) Housing Act, 1936	-	-
	(3) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	-	-

5. Housing Act, 1949 - Improvement Grants, etc:-

Action during year:	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority		
	No. of schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected.	No. of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected	
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	11	14	-	-	
(b) Approved by local authority	11	14	_	-	
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry		_	_	-	
(d) Finally approved by Ministry		-	-	-	
(e) Work completed	9	9	-	445	
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above.	_	_	-	-	
		1			

(g) All owners of Class IV (61) and Class V (34) houses have had their attention drawn to the above Act in the hope that advantage may be taken of improvement grant provisions.

D. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD HYGIENE.

During 1956 letters were sent to all proprietors of food premises together with a Guide to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. These Regulations lay down requirements in respect of the cleanliness of food, premises, stalls, apparatus and equipment; the hygienic handling of food; the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food, and of their clothing; the construction, repair and maintenance of food premises, stalls, vehicles, etc. All the provisions must be complied with in relation to all premises where a food business is carried on.

During 1957, 124 visits of inspection took place, and the many discussions with traders regarding the Regulations took up some considerable time. Many traders it was found had already complied with the Regulations, others had to be persuaded into bringing their premises up to the required standard. A few are still not up to the necessary standard.

Byelaws made under Section 15 of the 1938 Food & Drugs Act in respect of the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food for Sale, and Sale of Food in the Open Air, are in force in the Rural District.

Under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 6 premises are registered for the preparation and manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved meat foods intended for sale.

ICE CREAM.

8 premises are registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream and 28 for the sale of Ice Cream.

9 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year and frequent inspections of premises were made, and instructions and advice given to persons engaged in the manufacture.

(11)



MILK SUPPLY.

The responsibility for control and supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with the local authority responsible only for the distribution of milk.

Number of registered distributors operating from:-

(a) dairies in the district

(b) shops in the district other than dairies 1

Two dealers licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" were issued during the year under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Samples of milk from supplies retailed in the district were submitted as follows:-

(a) Raw Milk

- (i) Tuberculosis biological tests.

 No. of samples 22. No. negative 22. No. positive -.
- (ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.
 No. of samples 22. No. satisfactory 21. No. unsatisfactory 1.
- (iii) B.Coli examination.
 No. of samples 2. No. satisfactory 1. No. unsatisfactory 1.

(b) Pasteurised Milk

- (i) Phosphatase Test.
 No. of samples 2. No. satisfactory 2. No. unsatisfactory -.
- (ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.
 No. of samples 1. No. satisfactory 1. No. unsatisfactory -.

FOOD SAMPLING.

The Lancashire County Council are the responsible authority under the Food & Drugs Act for the taking of samples, and a total of 49 samples were obtained by them, consisting of 35 samples of milk and 14 others comprising:

- 1 Lard
- 1 Custard Powder
- 1 Rose hip syrup
- 1 Boracic crystals
- 1 Boracic powder
- 1 Headache tablets
- 1 Cod liver oil
- 3 Ice cream
- 1 Syrup
- 1 Mixed pickles
- 1 Meat, canned
- 1 White pepper.

All the samples were submitted for analysis to the County Analyst who reported them to be genuine with the exception of the two samples of ice cream which are detailed below:-

Sample No.	Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
C.7911	Ice Cream	Fat content was only 3.2%	Formal sample obtained.
C.9766	Ice Cream	Deficient 40% fat.	Legal proceedings were instituted and the vendor was fined £10 and ordered to pay £5:19:0d costs.



MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Four private slaughterhouses are in operation in the district. One at Chipping where the local butcher kills on average 1 beast and 2 sheep per week, and two at Whalley for private butchers where they normally kill one or two cattle and up to twelve sheep per week, with occasional pigs. The Whalley slaughterhouses require to be visited 2 or 3 times per week. The other remaining licensed slaughterhouse is the Co-operative Wholesale Society at Shaw House, Whalley, where attendance is required on two full days, with daily visits the remainder of the week, including Sunday. The Sunday slaughtering has proved a problem, and on Sundays as well as Bank Holidays Meat inspection had to be carried out. It is thought that there are sufficient week days without the necessity of Sunday slaughtering, which creates unnecessary overtime.

With the exception of a few sheep which were slaughtered principally on Sunday aftermons, and 1 bullock at Chipping which could not be visited because of snow, it has been possible to maintain almost a 100% inspection service which reflects well on the work of the Additional Public Health Inspector.

Table of Meat Inspected and Rejected as Unfit for Human Consumption.

	Cattle (Excluding cows).	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3581	1240	50	17,896	117
Number Inspected	3580	1240	50	17,780	117
All Diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	1	10	3	12	_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2009	802	-	664	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	56.1	65.4	6.0	3.6	.85
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	2	2	_	-	_
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	174	168	_	_	3
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.9	13.7	-		2.5
Cysticercosis.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	18	1	_	_	_
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	18	1	-	_	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	_		-	-

It will be seen from the statistics that the percentage of meat affected with tuberculosis is gradually falling but the proportion of cows affected is still quite high.

All condemned meat is sprayed with green dye before it is collected by a local tallow refiner.



GENERAL.

DEALERS IN OLD METAL ETC.

In accordance with section 86 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, one dealer at Whalley is registered.

In this matter the Department co-operates with the Police Authority when necessary.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There is only one public convenience provided by the Council in the District. This is situated at Whalley, one man being engaged part time to carry out the cleansing. No facilities are provided for the washing of hands.

LOCAL LEGISLATION (INCLUDING BYE-LAWS) IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931). Sections 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

Public Health Act, 1875. (Applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers) Order, 1931).

Sections 26, 157, 158, 160 - part relating to obstructions and projections;
160 - part relating to numbering of houses (applied by R.D.C. (Urban Powers)
Orders, 1949), 164, 165 and 172.

Public Health Act, 1925 - Part II - all sections except 21, 22, 24 and 35.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 - Part IV - Section 51.

Building Byelaws under Public Health Act, 1936.

Water Byelaws under Section 17 of the Water Act, 1945.

Food Handling Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

Provision of Public Conveniences particularly in the villages of Hurst Green, Chatburn and Chipping.

The improvement and repair of below standard houses in the district.

Sewerage Scheme for Worston.

Provision of a Public Water Supply for the village of Pendleton.

Improvement of the Water Supply to the village of Chatburn.

Improvement of the Water Supply for the high level areas of Wiswell.

Conversion of properties with conservation systems of sewage disposal to the water carriage system with drainage connections to sewers or to septic tanks.

The Paving of unmade streets.

In conclusion may I thank the officials and staff for their help during the year, and the Chairman of the Council, and the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and counsel.

H. COCKSHUTT

Chief Public Health Inspector.





